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SYNOPSIS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN HYPOCREACEAE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SPECIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

(Continued from page 80.)

97. Nectria Celastri, Schw. Syn. N. Am., 1421.

"Stroma tuberculariform, pale yellowish within, becoming black outside, subpulvinate; perithecia densely cæspitose on the stroma, globose-ovate, corrugate-rugose; ostiola obsolete, but showing as a dark-brown speck, about the size of *S. cinnabarina*, easily falling from the stroma. The perithecia at length become indurated, but do not collapse." Specimens of *Celastrus scandens*, collected in New York State by W. R. Gerard, agree well with the above-quoted characters, except in having the perethecia only one fifth or one sixth millim. in diam. and collapsed. We do not, however, consider this latter character in every case reliable, as it depends, in some measure, on the stage of growth at which the specimens are collected. In Gerard's specimens, the stroma is not well shown, as it is already covered with and partially obliterated by the superimposed perithecia, which are of a bright red color at first, but at length dark red and collapsed, and have the surface subverrucose-roughened. The asci are cylindrical, 55—60 x 6 *u*, or sometimes enlarged above to 8 or 10 *u* thick; sporidia 1-seriate, elliptical, 1-septate, not constricted, 7—8 x 3½—4 *u*. The groups of perithecia are about 1 millim. across. Notwithstanding the slight discrepancies, we are inclined to regard this as the species meant by Schweinitz, who found it rather rare on *Celastrus*, about Bethlahem, Pa. Peck, in 26th Report, also mentions it as found by him at Greenbush, N. Y., but he gives no description of his specimens and we have not seen them.

98. Nectria microspora, C. & E. Grev. V, p. 53.

Cæspitose, bursting out in groups of 3—10 through cracks in the bark; perithecia sub-globose, orange-red, smooth, at length collapsing, one sixth to one fifth millim. in diam.; asci cylindrical, 50—60 x

5—6 *u*; sporidia elliptical, 2-nucleate, becoming 1-septate. hyaline, 6—7 x 3½—4 *u*; groups of perithecia ½—1 millim. across; stroma not conspicuous. On bark of *Magnolia glauca*, Newfield, N. J., July.

99. NECTRIA AUREOFULVA, C. & E. Grev. VII, p. 8.

With the same habit as the preceding species, but perithecia larger (¼ millim.), subglobose, smooth, pale, golden-yellow, with the minute ostiolum darker; asci cylindrical, 50 x 6—7 *u*; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusoid, 8—12 x 3 *u*, 2-nucleate, becoming tardily uniseptate; stroma pale, flattish, scarcely rising above the epidermis. On bark of *Magnolia glauca*. Autumn.

100. NECTRIA INFUSARIA, Ck. & Hark. Grev. XII, p. 101,

"Cæspitose, erumpent, pale red; perithecia few, oval, soft-waxy, subconfluent, smooth, glabrous, 5—10 on a stroma; asci cylindrical, 8-spored; sporidia uniseriate, elliptical, obtuse, uniseptate, not constricted, hyaline ('demum pallidis'), 10 x 4½ *u*; conidia (*Fusarium Acaciæ*, Ck. & Hark.),either accompanying the perithecia on the same stroma or produced in separate pustules of earlier growth, on a pale red, pulvinate stroma, curved, hyaline, acute at each end, 3-septate, 30—40 x 2½ *u*. On *Acacia* twigs, California,(Harkness, Nos. 2162 and 2268), in a quadrisulcate manner as in many *Valsas*. Asci 45—55 x 10—12 *u*, oblong-cylindrical, subsessile; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusoid, hyaline, 3—4-nucleate, becoming uniseptate, 12—16 x 4—5 *u*, sometimes constricted at the septum, but mostly not. Some of the perithecia are scattered and stand singly, but, in well-developed specimens, they form dense clusters 1—1½ millim. in diam." This description is taken from the specimens in N. A. F., 773, on *Benzoin*, collected in West Chester, Pa., and agrees fairly with that given by Schweinitz, except that the perithecia are not *polystichous* (lying in several layers), nor are they what would, in a general way, be called *smooth*. They are certainly not glabrous, nor are those of *N. coccinea*, Fr., which are called smooth, but are, at least when dry, distinctly furfuraceous, though not so decidedly so as in this case. Our friend, W. C. Stevenson, Jr., has, however, compared the specimens in N. A. F., 773, with an original specimen of *N. ochroleuca*, Schw., in Herb. Schw., in the Mus. of the Acad. Nat. Sci., at Philadelphia, and says that, outwardly, they appear to be the same, but he did not make a microscopical examination, as the specimen in the Acad. Herb. was very meager. Found, according to Schweinitz, on various deciduous trees, both at Salem, N. C., and Bethlehem, Pa.

101. NECTRIA ATROFUSCA, Schw. Syn. N. Am., 1429.

Stroma pulvinate, subcarnose, wood-color inside, darker outside, small (½ millim. or about that), erumpent through the epidermis, by the ruptured margin of which it is closely embraced; perithecia cæspitose, nearly black, smooth and glabrous, small, mostly less than one sixth millim., conic, becoming ovate and obovate, and finally collapsing above; ostiolum obtuse-conic, black and shining, rather large; asci subcylindrical, 45—55 x 7 *u*, with abundant imperfectly-developed paraphyses; sporidia subbiseriate, oblong-elliptical, lower cell sometimes a little narrower, uniseptate, hyaline, 10—12 x 4½ *u*. On dead stems of *Staphylea trifolia*, Bethlehem, Pa. (Schweinitz), West Chester, Pa. (Everhart). The foregoing description is from specimens distributed in N. A. F., 1547, which agree with specimens in Herb. Schw. The groups of perithecia are often arranged in a subseriate manner, are about 1 millim. in diam. and, with the stroma to which they are attached, are finally deciduous.

102. **Nectria nigrescens**, Cke. Grev. VII, p. 50.

"Cæspitose, red, at length turning black, glabrous; ostiolum papilliform; asci cylindrical; sporidia elongated-elliptical, uniseptate, 18 x 6 *u*; stylospores on (the same) stroma, some ovate, brown, 5 x 3 *u*, others linear, 6 x 2 *u*, hyaline. On *Gleditschia*, Aiken, So. Ca. (2564)."

(To be continued.)

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

Diatrypella hysterioides, E. & E.—On a decorticated poplar limb in a willow jungle. Louisiana. Langlois, No. 380. Stroma erumpent, tuberculiform, prismatic, often deeply quadrisulcate and subcornute, ½—1 millim. in diam., yellow inside (about the same shade of yellow as in *Hypoxylon Sassafras*, Schw.), often elongated, hysteriiform (1½—2 millim. long), with a longitudinal furrow above like a *Hysterium*; perithecia 2—6 in a stroma, ⅓—½ millim. in diam., with thick, black, coriaceous walls, narrowed above into a short neck, the apex of which is visible on the surface of the stroma as a small, papilliform or sometimes conic ostiolum; asci clavate-cylindrical, with a slender base, 100—115 x 10—12 *u* (spore-bearing part 75—80 *u*), filled with a multitude of allantoid, yellowish, 2-nucleate, 6—7 x 1½ *u* sporidia. The species is well characterized by its peculiar stroma. The color of the young stroma is much deeper orange-red but the color finally disappears.

Lophiostoma heterostomum, E. & E.—On an oak barrel bottom. June. Langlois, No. 478. Perithecia erumpent, scattered or subgregarious, ½—¾ millim. in diam., depressed, spherical, the lower half sunk in the wood, the upper half emerging; ostiolum large, compressed, extending at first nearly or quite across the perithecium, at length deciduous, leaving the perithecium pierced above with a small, round opening; asci clavate-cylindrical, rounded above and contracted below into a slender, stipe-like base, 70—80 x 6—7 *u*, surrounded with abundant, rather stout paraphyses and containing eight fusoid, 1-septate, hyaline, slightly curved, appendiculate sporidia, 18—20 x 4½—5 *u*, 3—4 nucleate at first, but the nuclei and stout, 8—10 *u* long, hyaline appendages at length disappear, and the sporidia become constricted in the middle with the